

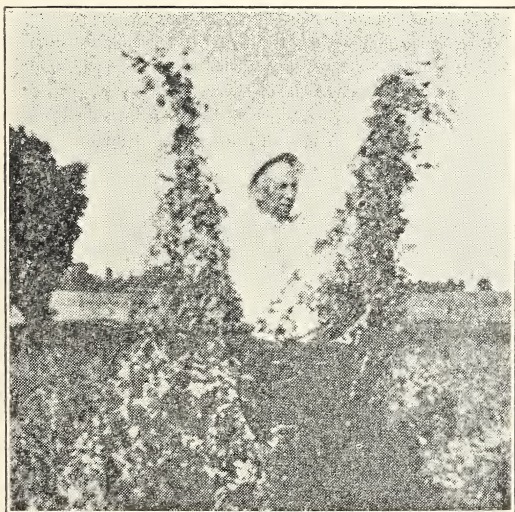
## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



62,41

# GREENVILLE NITROGEN PEAS



Crop of 1928

Vegetable Seed Trials

## History of the Greenville Nitrogen Peas

---

The Greenville Nitrogen Peas were first called Hanson peas and the change of name was made to designate where the peas were first developed.

In 1920 a farmer found four peculiar looking peas in some seed that he had received from Europe. These four peas were planted and increased until in 1923 there were nine bushels.

He tried to find some one who knew the peas in the country where they came from, but could not find any one who knew about them.

They are a small smooth hard mottled pea and have many desirable qualities for soil building and we believe they are valuable for feed as a pasture or green feed for cows. The pea itself tests 26.75% protein.

These peas carry their inoculation on the skin and need no cultures to inoculate them as other legumes do.

These peas produce large quantities of nodules. Small nodules cover the small

feeder roots and large clusters grow throughout the root system. The vines grow to a length of nine feet in some years and even in poor growing years get from three to seven feet in length.

As a soil builder or a cover crop for the fruit man they will be valuable as they produce large quantities of green manure as well as being a nitrogen plant.

These peas do well on both clay and sand lands.

The seeds are so small that one half bushel is enough seed for an acre where a person wishes to only grow seed, but should be sown at the rate of one bushel per acre where a cover or fertilizer crop is desired.

If sown on foul or weedy soil for seed, a larger amount than one half bushel should be sown to aid in keeping down the weeds.

They are entirely frost hardy and can be sown as early in the spring as desired. A seed crop can be obtained in August from the spring planting and then a second crop can be obtained by disking or harrowing in the shattered seed. This will give a cover crop to fertilize the soil and cover for winter. These vines will die when the snow comes. The peas will all sprout in the fall and die when winter sets in, so

there is never any danger of their becoming a pest in after years as vetch sometimes does.

There were only sixty-five acres grown in 1930 in the United States and as far as known there are no others grown in the world as the writer believes they originated from some wild peas in Europe. A. D. Cribbs of Mancelona, Michigan, grew fifty of the sixty-five acres grown and will have some for sale in the fall and winter of 1930.

These peas are different from most other soil building crops, as when you sow them you are sure to get a stand.

There are thousands of acres of land in this country which need the Greenville Nitrogen Peas to improve them and many fruit men will be using them as the cover crop they have been looking for to solve their fertility problem.

## A. D. CRIBBS

### Mancelona, Michigan

Prices

1 Bu.	\$ 50.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ Bu.	28.00
$\frac{1}{4}$ Bu.	15.00
$\frac{1}{8}$ qt.	3.00